

REMARKS

First, the Applicants kindly thank Examiner Alvin Stewart for the telephone interview on July 24, 2003.

The amendments to the claims do not add new matter. The amendment to claims 1, 2, and 19, which recites the limitation of a tendon “naturally occurring” on the bone block, is supported throughout the specification, including at page 4, lines 5-6 (“...BTBs having a tendon portion derived from **naturally occurring** tendon...”)
[emphasis added in bold.].

The amendment to claim 19, which recites a “unitary” bone-tendon (BT) allograft is supported throughout the specification, including at page 2, lines 10-13 (“the subject invention pertains to a bone tendon bone graft useful in orthopedic surgery comprising one or more bone blocks and a tendon attached to said one or more bone blocks, wherein said one or more bone blocks is pre-shaped into a dowel”); at page 3, line 31 to page 4, line 1 (“The BTB is preferably isolated from the knee of a donor.”); at page 4, lines 8-10 (“In a more preferred embodiment, one of the bone blocks is derived from the patella, while the other is derived from the end of the tibia, and the tendon is derived from the patellar tendon.”); at page 5, lines 13-15 (“In an even more preferred embodiment, the donor area extends the length of the patellar tendon to the patella, **wherein the bone blocks are excised from the patella.**”). See also Examples 1 and 2 of the specification. The amendment to claim 19, that the tendon has a first end naturally occurring on the first bone block and a second end naturally occurring on the second bone block, is supported by the disclosures in the specification cited above in relation to claim 19. The amendment to claim 19, reciting that the tendon is a “patellar tendon,” is supported throughout the specification, including at page 4, lines 8-10 (“In a more preferred embodiment, one of the bone blocks is derived from the patella, while the other is derived from the end of the tibia, and the tendon is derived from the patellar tendon.”). The amendment in claim 19 that the bone block is alternatively in the shape of a “dowel that has a tapered region proximal to said tendon,” is supported throughout the specification, including the description of element 216 of FIG. 2B at page 2, line 29 (“the dowel has a proximal tapered region 216 in relation to tendon 200. . .”).

The amendment to each of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17 and 19-24 that recites the graft is an "allograft" is supported throughout the specification, including at page 8, lines 18-19 ("the graft may be autograft, allograft or xenograft.").

The amendment to claim 20, which is directed to the BT allograft of claim 19 wherein the first bone block and said second bone block are "pre-shaped in the form of a dowel," is supported throughout the specification, including at page 2, lines 12-13 ("wherein said one or more bone block is pre-shaped into a dowel"); and at page 3, line 27 ("each bone block has been pre-shaped into dowels.").

The amendment to claim 21, which is directed to the BTB of claim 19, wherein the first bone block and said second bone block are pre-shaped "into a dowel that has a tapered region," is supported throughout the specification, including at page 4, lines 27-28 ("FIG. 2B shows another version of the BTB, wherein the bone blocks are pre-shaped into dowels with tapered ends").

The amendment to claim 22, which recites "the first bone block is derived from a patella," is supported throughout the specification, including at page 4, lines 8-10 ("In a more preferred embodiment, one of the bone blocks is derived from the patella . . .").

The amendment to claim 23, which recites that "the second bone block is derived from a tibia," is supported throughout the specification, including at page 4, lines 8-10 ("In a more preferred embodiment, one of the bone blocks is derived from the patella while the other is derived from the end of the tibia. . .").

Therefore, the amendments to the claims do not add new matter.

The amendments to the specification also do not add new matter. The amendment to the first paragraph on page 1, claiming priority to U.S. Patent 6,497,726, was required by the Patent Office in the Office Action at page 2. The amendments to the third paragraph at page 3, lines 9-10, and to the third paragraph at page 4, beginning at line 24 and running to page 5, line 5, which deleted the phrase "Figure 2" and replaced it with "Figures 2A-2C", was required by the Patent Office in the Office Action at page 2. Finally, the amendment to paragraph No. 3 of Example 1 at page 9, merely conformed the recited terms ("patellar" and "quadriceps") to their full antecedent basis ("patellar block" and "quadriceps tendon") as already recited in the paragraph. For all these reasons, the amendments to the specification do not add new matter.

Objection to Specification

The disclosure is objected to for the following informalities: (1) lack of continuing data (U.S. Patent No. 6,497,726) at the beginning of the specification, and (2) recitation of "Figure 2" instead of "Figures 2A-2C" in the detailed description. In response, the Applicants have added a paragraph at the beginning of the specification, which states that the instant disclosure is "is a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 09/481,319, now U.S. Patent 6,497,726, filed on March 17, 2000." The Applicants have replaced the recitation in the specification of "Figure 2" with "Figures 2A-2C". Therefore, the objection to the specification is now rendered moot.

Summary of the Bases for Rejection

Claims 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being allegedly indefinite.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,370,662 (Stone).

Claims 19, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,562,669 (McGuire).

Claims 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon).

Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon) in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,400,833 (Kurland).

The Applicants will address each of these bases for rejection in Sections I-V, respectively, which follow.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being allegedly indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Patent Office rejected the word “naturally” in claim 19 because the Patent Office alleges that the meaning of the word is not well understood.

In the interest of compact prosecution, the Applicants have amended claim 19 by deleting the phrase “naturally interconnected” and by substituting therefor “naturally occurring.” As amended herein, claim 19 is drawn to an implantable unitary structure comprising a first bone block, a second bone block and a tendon wherein the ends of the tendon are “naturally occurring” on the first bone block and said second bone block. The term “naturally occurring” is used throughout the biological arts to refer to the form found in nature. Specifically, the Applicants searched the USPTO’s patent database for the term “naturally occurring” and found the term used in 60,977 U.S. patents since January 1, 1976. Hence, the term “naturally occurring” is common well known term in the art and in the English language. The Applicants also search for the term “naturally occurring” as used in the context of bone and found U.S. Pat. 5,067,962 (Campbell) which is now cited in an IDS cofiled herewith. Campbell uses the term “naturally occurring” in the same context as the Applicants wherein the tendon or ligament attachment to the bone is “naturally occurring”:

The bovine joint 13 includes a first bone 14, a second bone 15, and a bovine ligament 16, the bovine ligament 16 being chosen so that its size and strength are sufficient for human weight bearing application, and it is removed in such a manner to leave intact the **naturally occurring** ligament-to-bone attachment. A first end portion 17 of the bovine ligament 16 (FIG. 1) is attached to the first bone 14 at a first **naturally occurring** ligament-to-bone attachment site (an attachment site 18) and a second end portion 19 of the bovine ligament 16 is attached to the second bone 15 at a second **naturally occurring** ligament-to-bone attachment site (an attachment site 20).

[Exhibit A: Campbell at col. 2, line 61 to col. 3, line 5; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, in the present context, as in Campbell, the term “naturally occurring” is recognized in the art to mean that the tendon is attached to the bone block in a “naturally occurring” manner (*i.e.*, as found in nature) and not artificially such as by a staple, stitch or screw.

Therefore, in view of the amendment herein, the rejection of claims 19-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness has been rendered moot. In view of the evidence presented herein, the rejection of claims 19-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness is not applicable to the substitute term “naturally occurring” now being utilized herein.

II. 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Pats. 5,951,560 (Simon) and 5,370,662 (Stone)

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. “5,951,560” (Simon). [Office Action at page 3, paragraph 2]. However, as confirmed in the telephone interview with Examiner Stewart, the Applicants note that the Patent Office made a typographical error in rejecting claim 1 for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. “5,951,560” (Simon). Instead, the Patent Office intended that claim 1 was allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,370,662 (Stone). Although there is no formal rejection of record of Claim 1 over Stone, the Applicants will address the rejection of claim 1 over both Simon and Stone.

Claim 1 is drawn to a bone tendon bone graft which is an implantable “unitary” structure comprising at least one dowel shaped bone block with a “**naturally occurring tendon**” attached thereto said at least one bone block, wherein at least one bone block comprises a first end and a second end which are tapered. The Patent Office contends that Stone “discloses a bone tendon bone graft (10) comprising a tendon (30) and a bone block (12) having a first end and a second end (16)” wherein the first and second ends are tapered. [Office Action, page 3]. The Patent Office contends that “the suture element (30) of the stone et al. reference has been interpreted as the “tendon.” The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Stone discloses a device that is a “suture anchor assembly” for securing soft tissue. [See Stone at col. 2, lines 14-16 (“the present invention generally relates to **suture** anchor assemblies of the type used for securing soil [sic “soft”] tissue to bone.”)]. In Stone’s suture anchor assembly, there is no **tendon**, no **bone**, and no tendon “**naturally**

occurring” on the bone. Rather, Stone discloses a “suture anchor assembly” that preferably is “manufactured from stainless steel, titanium, or some other durable, non-degradable, biocompatible material.” [Stone at col. 4, lines 3-5.] Moreover, the suture anchor assembly of Stone has an “eyelet 18” of “sufficient size to receive one or more sutures 30.” [Stone at col. 4, lines 34-35.] For this reason alone, Stone would not anticipate claim 1 of the Applicants’ invention.

Moreover, claim 1 of the Applicants’ invention recites that the bone-tendon-bone implant is a “unitary” structure. In contrast, the “suture anchor assembly” of Stone and the “suture” are separate structures. However, the Patent Office misinterprets the term “unitary” as synonymous with “integral”. For over two thousand years since the days of the Roman Empire, the ordinary meaning of the Latin derived prefix “uni” in front of a term meant “one”:

uni- [L. *unus*, ONE] *a combining form meaning* having or consisting of one only [*unicellular*].

uniaxial- having a single axis.

unicameral- having a single legislative chamber.

* * *

unicellular- having or consisting of a single cell.

unicorn- n. [<L. *unicornis* one-horned, <*unus*, ONE + *cornu*, a HORN

[Exhibit B: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, D. Guralnik, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland OH, 1986 at page 1551.]

Consistent with this heritage and the use of the term “naturally occurring”, the term “unitary,” as used in the application, means that tendon and the one or two pieces of bone to which it is connected are a **single** item as occurs in nature and not an assembly of a tendon that must be affixed to the bone. If the word unitary were to encompass everything that is a single item as well as everything that has something attached, then the term “unitary” would not any meaning as it would encompass everything. While the Patent Office is entitled to give words their broadest meaning, the Applicants’ arguments

submitted herein in response form part of the prosecution history that assist those skilled in the art use in determining what an Applicant meant by a term or phrase. In the present case, the meaning of "unitary" has now been established for the record, and it does not cover a bone-tendon graft that has been manufactured by mechanically affixing an individual tendon to a separate and distinct piece of bone. For this reason also, claim 1 is not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Stone.

The Patent Office also contends that "the suture element (30) of the Stone et al. reference has been interpreted as the 'tendon'". [Official Action at page 5.] However, those skilled in the art recognize that a "suture" and a "tendon" are structurally different. In particular, they recognize a "suture" is an artificial and man made object, whereas a "tendon" is a natural product isolated from nature:

suture- 1. A type of fibrous **joint** in which the opposed surfaces are closely united. 2. A **stitch** or series of stitches made to secure apposition of the edges of a surgical or accidental wound; used also as a verb to indicate the application of such stitches. 3. **Material used in closing a surgical or accidental wound with stitches.**

[Exhibit C: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 24th Ed., W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia PA, 1965 at page 1475; emphasis added in bold.]

In the art, the term "tendon" and "ligament" are used interchangeably. However, those skilled in this art of bone-tendon-bone grafts recognize the difference between a "suture" and a "tendon" and do not use them interchangeably:

A harvested **tendon** is secured with **suture** onto the bone core halves, with the tendon extending therebetween to form the bone-tendon-bone core graft.

[U.S. Pat. 5,397,357 (Schmieding), which is of record, at front page (Abstract); emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

The **tendon** is positioned around the bone cores and **sutures** are passed around the periphery of the **tendon** and bone blocks to temporarily hold the tendon in place.

[U.S. Pat. 5,397,357 (Schmieding) at col. 4, line 67 to col. 5, line 2; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

Nonabsorbable **suture** is then passed through the **tendon** and bone core and the **tendon** is tied to the bone core end. The ends of the **sutures** are left of a sufficient length to assist in graft placement.

[U.S. Pat. 5,397,357 (Schmieding¹) at col. 5, lines 7-10; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, those skilled in the art recognize that the “suture” (30) of Stone is not a “tendon” as that term is used in the Applicants’ invention or in the art. For this reason also, Claim 1 would not have been anticipated under 25 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Stone.

(Simon)

Claim 1 also would not have been anticipated by U.S. Pat. 5,951,560 (Simon). Simon discloses “an orthopedic interference screw for compression anchoring a bone graft in a bore formed in a bone mass.” [Simon at col. 8, lines 59-60.] As shown in FIGs. 34 and 35 of Simon, an interference screw is a stand alone device that compresses a surface in a hole in a bone to anchor that surface in the bone. Thus, even if the interference screw of Simon were used to anchor a tendon in a hole in a bone, the interference screw and the

¹ At col. 5, line 61 to col. 6, line 5, Schmieding discloses a patellar tendon having a first bone block from the patella at one end and a second bone block from the tibia on the other end. However, unlike the present invention, the B-T-Bs of Schmieding are “**autografts**”. [Schmieding at col. 4, line 31; col. 5, line 37; and col. 6, lines 6-7.] As shown in FIG 15 of Schmieding, the bone blocks of Schmieding’s patellar B-T-B autograft have a trapezoidal cross-section.

tendon that it anchors by compression would not be a “unitary” device. Rather, it would have been made up of at least three (3) separate parts, *i.e.*, two interference screws and a length of tendon. More likely, it would have been made up of at least five (5) separate parts, *i.e.*, two interference screws, two bone blocks and a length of tendon, as shown on the face of Simon. Further, the compression fit between the tendon and the interference screws would not be a “naturally occurring” connection as recited in claim 1 of Applicants’ invention. For all these reasons, claim 1 of Applicants’ invention would not have been anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 103 by Simon.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over U.S. Pat. 5,562,669 (McGuire)

Claims 19, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,562,669 (McGuire). Independent claim 19 of the Applicants’ invention is directed to a bone-tendon-bone graft comprising an implantable unitary structure, wherein said implantable unitary structure comprises a first bone block and a second bone block interconnected by a **naturally occurring tendon**, wherein said first bone block and said second bone block has each been preshaped into a dowel. Dependent claim 20 is drawn to the bone-tendon-bone graft of claim 19, wherein the “first bone block and the second bone block are pre-shaped in the form of a dowel.” Dependent claim 22 is drawn to the bone-tendon-bone graft of claim 19, wherein “the first bone block is patellar.”

The Patent Office contends that McGuire discloses “a bone-tendon-bone graft comprising a first bone block (25) and a second bone blocked (25) interconnected by a tendon (20), wherein the two bone blocks have been preshaped into a dowel.” [Official Action at page 3, citing Figs. 1 and 5 of McGuire.] The Patent Office also contends that McGuire discloses the dowels having radius cuts (element 50 in Fig. 4a). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

McGuire does not disclose an implantable, **unitary** bone-tendon-bone graft structure of independent claims 1 and 19. One skilled in the art recognizes that the term “unitary” means a single contiguous piece, and not assembled from parts. [See the discussion in Section II *supra*.] Moreover, claim 19 has been further amended to recite that the unitary bone-tendon-bone graft comprises “a first bone block, a second bone block

and a tendon therebetween, wherein said tendon has a first end naturally occurring on said first bone block and a second end naturally occurring on said second bone block.” The term “naturally occurring” is used throughout the biological arts to refer to the form found in nature, and in the present context means that the tendon is attached to the bone block in a “naturally occurring” manner (as found in nature) and not artificially (mechanically) by a staple, stitch or screw. *See* Section I *supra*, discussing “naturally occurring” as used in *e.g.*, Exhibit A: U.S. Pat. 5,067,962 (Campbell).

In contrast to the “**naturally occurring**” attachments between the tendon and bone blocks of the Applicants’ invention, McGuire discloses the use of **artificial or mechanical** means (*i.e.*, sutures) for attaching separate semitendinosus tendons to the separate bone plugs. As illustrated in Figures 4a and 4b of McGuire and as stated in McGuire at column 4, lines 10-22:

Whatever bone plug **25** is used, two longitudinal substantially parallel grooves **50** are drilled on opposite sides of each bone plug. The grooves provide a recess in which the semitendinosus tendon **20** and gracilis **21** can be seated. It is also advantageous to provide **suture holes 27** through the bone plug for **attaching the tendon to the plug**.

[Emphasis added in bold.]

Because McGuire does not disclose the “unitary” limitation or the “naturally occurring” limitation of independent claim 19, or of claims 20 and 22 which depend therefrom, Applicants respectfully submit that the disclosure of McGuire does not anticipate the claims as recited. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this basis for rejecting claims 19, 20 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over McGuire.

IV. 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon)

Claims 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon). As amended herein, independent claim 19 is drawn to a bone-tendon-bone graft comprising an implantable unitary structure, wherein said implantable unitary structure comprises a first bone block and a second bone block interconnected by a **naturally occurring tendon**, wherein said first bone block and

said second bone block has each been preshaped into a dowel. Dependent claim 21 is drawn to the bone-tendon-bone graft of claim 19, wherein the dowel has a tapered region.

The Patent Office contends that Simon discloses “a bone-tendon-bone graft (see Fig. 35) comprising a first bone block (49B) and second bone block (53B) interconnected by a tendon (51B), wherein the two bone blocks have been pre-shaped into a dowel (see Fig. 35).” [Official Action at page 3.] The Patent Office also contends that the dowel in Simon has a tapered region. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Fig 35 of Simon does not disclose a bone-tendon-bone graft having two **dowel** shaped or tapered dowel shaped bone blocks. Rather, Fig. 35 of Simon discloses “**trapezoidally** shaped bone blocks 49B and 53B.” [Simon at col. 8, lines 48-49; emphasis added in bold.] By definition, a “dowel” has a circular cross-section, whereas a “trapezoid” has four sides and angular corners:

dowel- a peg, wooden pin of wood, metal etc., usually fitted into corresponding holes in two pieces to fasten them together. [See also the figure.]

[Exhibit B: Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, D. Guralnik, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland OH, 1986 at page 422.]

Thus, the Patent Office's position of equating a trapezoidal cross section with a circular cross-section is analogous to trying to fit a square pin in a round hole.

More importantly, claim 19 is directed to “[a] **unitary** bone-tendon-bone allograft suitable for implanting in humans comprising a first bone block, a second bone block and a patellar tendon therebetween, wherein said **tendon** has a first end **naturally occurring** on said first bone block and a second end **naturally occurring** on said second bone block.” Thus, a feature of the Applicants' invention is that the two bone blocks **naturally occur** on the opposing ends of the tendon. In contrast, the bone blocks of Simon were **separate** pieces that were used to mechanically compress the tendon against the sides of the tunnel drilled into the bone into which they were inserted.

For these reasons, Simon would not anticipate claim 19, or claim 21 which depends therefrom, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this basis for rejection.

V. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon) in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,400,833 (Kurland). Claims 23, as amended, is directed to the bone-tendon-bone allograft of claim 19, “wherein the second bone block is patellar and from the same patella as the first bone block.” Moreover, because the claim 23 is also dependent upon claim 19, the first and second bone block are “naturally occurring” at the ends of the patellar tendon. Claim 24 is directed to the bone-tendon-bone allograft of claim 19, wherein the allograft has been processed to minimize the level of antigenic agents or potentially pathogenic agents.

The Patent Office contends that “Simon et al discloses the invention substantially as claimed.” [Office Action at page 4, paragraph 3]. The Patent Office admits that Simon does not disclose the use of xenograft tissue and a process to minimize the level of antigenic agents. Additionally, the Patent Office contends that Kurland teaches the use of xenograft tissue and also discloses the use of glutaraldehyde to make stable and minimize levels of antigenic agents of heterologous tissue in humans. The Patent Office asserts that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill to modify the autograft tissue of the Simon reference with the xenograft tissue of the Kurland reference “in order to increase the availability of replacement grafts.” [Office Action at page 4, paragraph 5]. The Patent Office also asserts that one having ordinary skill would use a xenograft tissue in order to replace a patients ligament. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

One of the criteria that must be met in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness is that the prior art references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination must be found in the prior art. See *In re Vaeck*, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991) and MPEP § 2142, 2143, and 2143.03. The Applicants respectfully submit that neither U.S. Patent No. 5,951,560 (Simon) nor U.S. Patent No. 4,400,833 (Kurland), either individually or in combination, teaches or suggests the limitations of independent claim 19 and dependent claims 23 and 24.

As already discussed in Section II *supra*, Simon does not teach or suggest a bone-tendon-bone graft having two **dowel** shaped bone blocks **naturally occurring** on the

ends of a tendon, as is recited in claim 19. Therefore, Simon does not teach or suggest all of the present claim limitations. Likewise, Kurland does not teach or suggest a bone-tendon-bone graft having a **dowel** shaped bone block **naturally occurring** on each of the ends of a tendon, as is recited in claim 19. Therefore, Kurland in combination with Simon does not teach or suggest all of the present claim limitations.

As acknowledged by the Patent Office, Simon discloses the use of **autografts** and Kurland discloses the use of **xenografts**. In contrast, Applicants' current claims are directed to **allografts**. Therefore, the combination of Simon and Kurland does not teach or suggest the allografts of the present invention.

Because neither Simon nor Kurland, either individually or in combination, teaches or a bone-tendon-bone graft having two **dowel** shaped bone blocks interconnected by a **naturally occurring tendon**, as is claimed independent claim 19, or of claims 23 and 24, which depend therefrom, Applicants respectfully submit that the Patent Office has not met the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this basis for rejection.

CONCLUSION

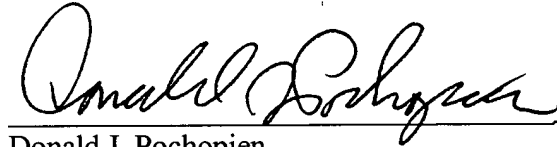
Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17, 19-24 are pending. Claims 14 and 17 have been allowed. Claims 2, 4, and 5 are allowable, but were objected to for being dependent upon a rejected base claim. Claims 1 and 19-24 stand rejected.

In view of the amendments provided herein, all bases for rejecting claims 19-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph have been rendered moot. In view of the amendments and arguments provided herein, all bases for rejecting of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for alleged anticipation have been rebutted. In view of the amendments and arguments provided herein, all bases for rejection of claims 19-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for alleged anticipation have been rebutted. In view of the amendments and arguments provided herein, all bases for rejecting claims 23 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) have been rebutted. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17, 19-24 are in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

**MEDICAL
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the line of junction between the frontal bone and the frontal process of the maxilla. Called also *frontomaxillary suture*. **s. frontonasa'lis** [N A], the line of junction between the frontal and the two nasal bones. Called also *s. nasofrontalis* [B N A], and *frontonasal suture*. **s. frontozygomatica** [N A], the line of junction between the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone. Called also *s. zygomaticofrontalis* [B N A], and *frontozygomatic suture*. **s. harmo'nia**, *s. plana*. **s. incisi'va** [N A, B N A] an indistinct suture sometimes seen extending laterally from the incisive fossa to the space between the canine tooth and the lateral incisor, indicating the line of fusion between the premaxilla and the maxilla. Called also *incisive suture*. **s. infra-orbita'lis** [N A, B N A], a suture sometimes seen extending from the infraorbital foramen to the infraorbital groove. Called also *infraorbital suture*. **s. intermaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the maxillary bones of either side, just below the anterior nasal spine. Called also *intermaxillary suture*. **s. internasa'lis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the two nasal bones. Called also *internasal suture*. **s. lacrimoconcha'lis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the lacrimal bone and the inferior nasal concha. Called also *lacrimoconchal suture*. **s. lacrimomaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], a suture on the inner wall of the orbit, between the lacrimal bone and the maxilla. Called also *lacrimomaxillary suture*. **s. lambdoi'dea** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the occipital and parietal bones, shaped like the Greek letter lambda. Called also *lambdoid suture*. **s. limbo'sa**, a type of suture in which there is interlocking of the beveled surfaces of the bones. **s. nasofronta'lis** [B N A], *s. frontonasalis*. **s. nasomaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the lateral edge of the nasal bone and the frontal process of the maxilla. Called also *nasomaxillary suture*. **s. no'tha**, a type of suture formed by apposition of the roughened surfaces of the two participating bones. **s. occipitomastoi'dea** [N A, B N A], an extension of the lambdoid suture between the occipital bone and the posterior edge of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Called also *occipitomastoid suture*. **s. palati'na media'na** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the horizontal part of the palatine bones of either side. Called also *median palatine suture*. **s. palati'na transver'sa** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the palatine processes of the maxillae and the horizontal parts of the palatine bones. Called also *transverse palatine suture*. **s. palatoethmoida'lis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the orbital process of the palatine bone and the orbital lamina of the ethmoid bone. Called also *palatoethmoidal suture*. **s. palatomaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], the suture in the floor of the orbit, between the orbital processes of the palatine bone and the orbital portion of the maxilla. Called also *palatomaxillary suture*. **s. parietomastoi'dea** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone and the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Called also *parietomastoid suture*. **s. pla'na** [N A], a type of suture in which there is simple apposition of the contiguous surfaces, with no interlocking of the edges of the participating bones. Called also *flat suture*. **s. sag'ittalis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the two parietal bones. Called also *sagittal suture*. **s. serra'ta** [N A, B N A], a type of suture in which the participating bones are united by interlocking processes resembling the teeth of a saw. Called also *serrated suture*. **s. sphenoeethmoida'lis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the body of the sphenoid bone and the orbital lamina of the ethmoid bone. Called also *sphenoeethmoidal suture*. **s. sphenofronta'lis** [N A, B N A], a long suture joining the orbital part of the frontal bone to the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone on either side of the skull. Called also

sphenofrontal suture. **s. sphenomaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], a suture occasionally seen between the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the maxilla. Called also *sphenomaxillary suture*. **s. sphenoorbi'talis** [B N A], the line or junction between the orbital process of the palatine bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. Omitted in N A. **s. sphenoparieta'lis** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the parietal bone. Called also *sphenoparietal suture*. **s. sphenosquamo'sa** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone. Called also *sphenosquamous suture*. **s. sphenozygomatica** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the zygomatic bone. Called also *sphenozygomatic suture*. **s. squamo'sa** [N A, B N A], a type of suture formed by overlapping of the broad beveled edges of the participating bones. Called also *squamous suture*. **s. squamo'sa cra'nii** [N A, B N A], the suture between the squamous part of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. Called also *squamous suture of cranium*. **s. squamosomas-toi'dea** [N A, B N A], a suture existing early in life between the squamous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. Called also *squamosomastoid suture*. **s. temporozygomatica** [N A], the line of junction between the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the temporal process of the zygomatic bone. Called also *s. zygomaticotemporalis* [B N A], and *temporozygomatic suture*. **s. ve'ra**, a true suture, in which no movement of the participating bones can occur. **s. zygomaticofronta'lis** [B N A], *s. frontozygomatica*. **s. zygomaticomaxilla'ris** [N A, B N A], the line of junction between the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the maxilla. Called also *zygomaticomaxillary suture*. **s. zygomaticotemporalis** [B N A], *s. temporozygomatica*.

sutural (su'tu-ral). Of or pertaining to a suture.

suturation (su'tu-ra'shun). The act or process of suturing, sewing, or stitching.

suture (su'tūr) [L. *sutura* a seam]. 1. A type of fibrous joint in which the opposed surfaces are closely united. See *sutura*. 2. A stitch or series of stitches made to secure apposition of the edges of a surgical or accidental wound; used also as a verb to indicate the application of such stitches. 3. Material used in closing a surgical or accidental wound with stitches. **absorbable s.**, a strand of material used for closing wounds, which becomes dissolved in the body fluids and disappears, such as catgut and tendon. **Albert's s.**, a form of Czerny suture in which the first row of stitches is passed through the entire thickness of the intestine. **Appollito'ss.**, Gely'ss. **apposition s.**, a superficial suture used for the exact approximation of the cutaneous edges of a wound. **approximation s.**, a deep suture for securing apposition of the deep tissues of a wound. **arcuate s.**, *sutura coronalis*. **basilar s.**, *fissura sphenoccipitalis*. **bastard s.**, false s. **Béclard's s.**, a continuous through-and-through suture in which the needle is threaded with a white and a colored thread; when the suture is withdrawn, the white thread is pulled from one end and the colored one from the other. **Bell's s.**, a form of glove's suture in which the needle is passed from within outward alternately on the two edges of the wound. **biparietal s.**, *sutura sagittalis*. **bolster s.**, a suture the ends of which are tied over a roll of gauze or a piece of rubber tubing, in order to lessen the tension on the skin. **Bozeman's s.**, a form of button suture. **bregmatomastoid s.**, *sutura parietomastoida*. **buried s.**, one that is placed deep in the tissues and concealed by the skin. **button s.**, one in which the suture material is passed through a button-like disk to prevent the knot from cutting through the skin. **catgut s.**, material for wound closure, prepared from strands of submucosa of the proximal portion of the small intestine of

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DICTIONARY**
OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DAVID B. GURALNIK, *Editor in Chief*

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douse³ (dɒz) *vi.* doused, dous'ing same as DOWSE³
douze-pers (dooz'perz') *n.pl.* [ME. *dousse pers* < OFr. *douze pers*, lit., twelve peers] *Fr. History* the twelve great peers of the realm

dove¹ (dʊv) *n.* [ME. *douve* < OE. **dufe* or ON. *dūfa*, akin to Goth. *dubb*, G. *laube* < IE. base **dheubh-*, smoky, misty, dark (of color), whence DEAF, DUMB] 1. a bird of the pigeon family (Columbidae), esp. the smaller species, with a full-breasted body, short legs, and a typical cooing cry; it is often used as a symbol of peace ★2. an advocate of measures in international affairs designed to avoid or reduce open hostilities: cf. HAWK¹ 3. a person regarded as gentle, innocent, or beloved —*dov'ish adj.*

dove² (dɒv) *alt. pl. of DIVE*

dove-cote (dʊv'kɒt, -kāt') *n.* [ME. *douvecote*; see DOVE¹ & COTE¹] a small house or box with compartments for nesting pigeons, usually on a pole; also *dove'cot* (-kāt')

dove-kie, **dove-key** (dʊv'ki) *n.* [DOVE¹ + *-kie*, *-key*, dim. suffix] 1. a small auk (*Plautus alle*) of the Arctic and N Atlantic coasts 2. same as BLACK GUILLEMOT

Dover (dɒ'vər) 1. seaport in Kent, SE England, on the Strait of Dover; pop. 36,000 2. capital of Del., in the C part; pop. 24,000 3. Strait (or Straits) of, strait between France and England, joining the North Sea and the English Channel; narrowest point, 21 mi.

Dover's powder (dɒ'vəz) [after Thomas Dover (1660–1742), Brit. physician] a preparation of opium, ipecac, etc., formerly used to relieve pain and induce perspiration

dove-tail (dʊv'tāl') *n.* 1. a part or thing shaped like a dove's tail; specif., a projecting, wedge-shaped part (*tenon*) that fits into a corresponding cut-out space (*mortise*) to form an interlocking joint 2. a joint thus formed —*vt.* 1. to join or fasten together by means of dovetails 2. to piece together (facts, etc.) so as to make a logically connected whole —*vi.* to fit together closely or logically

Dow (dou), Gerard see DOU

dow-a-ger (dou'ə jər) *n.* [OFr. *douagiere* < *douage*, dowry < *douer*, to give a dowry < L. *dotare*, to endow < *dos*; see DOR¹] 1. a widow with a title or property derived from her dead husband; often used in combination with the title (queen *dowager*, *dowager duchess*) 2. an elderly woman of wealth and dignity

Dowden (dou'dn), Edward 1843–1913; Ir. critic, biographer, & Shakespearean scholar

dow-dy (dou'dē) *adj.* -di-er, -di-est [< ME. *doude*, an unattractive woman + -y²] not neat or stylish in dress or appearance; shabby —*n., pl. -dies* 1. a dowdy woman ★2. same as PANDOWDY —*dow'di-ly adv.* —*dow'di-ness n.*

dowel (dou'al) *n.* [ME. *doule*, prob. akin to MLowG. *dōvel*, G. *döbel*, a plug < ? IE. base **dheubh-*, a peg, wooden pin; cf. DUB¹] a peg or pin of wood, metal, etc., usually fitted into corresponding holes in two pieces to fasten them together —*vt.* -eled or -elled, -el-ing or -el-ling to fasten or furnish with dowels

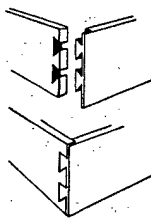
dow-er (dou'ər) *n.* [ME. *douere* < OFr. *douaire* < ML. *dotarium* < L. *dos*; see DOR¹] 1. that part of a man's property which his widow inherits for life 2. a dowry 3. a natural talent, gift, or endowment —*vt.* 1. to give a dowry to 2. to endow (*with*)

dow-itch-er (dou'ə chər) *n., pl. -ers, -er*; see PLURAL, II, p. 1 [< AmInd. (Iroquoian) native name] a medium-sized, long-legged shore bird (*Limnodromus griseus*) of N. America

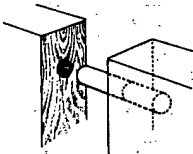
Dow-land (dou'lənd), John 1563?–1626; Eng. lutanist & composer of songs

Down (daʊn) former county in SE Northern Ireland; replaced by a number of new districts in 1973

down¹ (daʊn) *adv.* [ME. *doun* < *adune*, adown < OE. *adune*, *ofdune*, from the hill < *a-*, *of-*, off, from + *dune*, dat. of *dun*, hill; see DOWN³] 1. from a higher to a lower place; toward the ground 2. in or on a lower position or level; specif., to a sitting or reclining position 3. a) in or to a place thought of as lower or below; often, specif., southward [to go down to Florida] b) out of one's hands [put it down] 4. below the horizon 5. from an earlier to a later period or person [down through the years] 6. into a low or dejected emotional condition 7. into a low or prostrate physical condition [to come down with a cold] 8. in or into an inferior position or condition [held down by harsh laws] 9. to a lower amount, value, or bulk [to come down in price] 10. to a less excited or active condition; into a tranquil or quiet state [to settle down] 11. in a serious or earnest manner [to get down to work] 12. completely; to the full extent [loaded down] 13. in cash or when bought [five dollars down and the remainder in installments] 14. in writing; on record [take down his name] —*adj.* 1. descending; directed toward a lower position 2. in a lower place; on the ground 3. gone, brought, pulled, etc. down 4. dejected; discouraged 5. prostrate; ill 6. completed; finished [four down, six to go] ★7. in cash, as part of the purchase price [a down payment] 8. *Sports* ★a) no longer in play; said of a football b) trailing an opponent by a specified number of points, strokes, etc. ★c) Baseball put out —*prep.* down toward,



DOVETAIL



DOWEL

along, through, into, or upon —*vt.* 1. a) to put, bring, get, throw, or knock down b) to defeat, as in a game 2. to gulp or eat rapidly —*vi.* [Rare] to go, come, or get down —*n.* 1. a downward movement or depressed condition; defeat, misfortune, etc.: see the phrase UPS AND DOWNS at UP ★2. Football a) one of four consecutive plays in which a team, in order to keep possession of the ball, must either score or advance the ball at least ten yards b) the declaring of the ball as down, or no longer in play —★down and out 1. Boxing knocked out 2. without money, friends, health, etc. —down on [Colloq.] hostile to; angry or annoyed with —down to the ground thoroughly; completely —down with 1. put down 2. overthrow; do away with: an expression of disfavor See also phrases under BREAK¹, PUT, TRACK, etc.

down² (daʊn) *n.* [ME. *doun* < ON. *dūnn*, akin to Goth. *dauns*, fume < IE. base **dheu-*, to fly like dust, whence L. *fumus* (cf. FUME)] 1. soft, fine feathers, as on young birds 2. soft, fine hair or hairy growth

down³ (daʊn) *n.* [ME. *doun* < OE. *dun*, a hill, akin to ODu. *duna*, LowG. *düne*, sandhill (see PUNE)] an expanse of open, high, grassy land: usually used in pl. —the Downs 1. two ranges of low, grassy hills (North Downs & South Downs) in SE England 2. roadstead in the Strait of Dover, off the coast of Kent, England

down- (daʊn) a combining form meaning down [downhill]

down-beat (-bēt') *n.* Music the downward stroke of the conductor's hand or baton indicating the first beat of each measure —★*adj.* [Colloq.] grimly realistic; depressing

down-bow (-bō') *n.* a stroke on a violin, etc. in which the bow is drawn across the strings from the handle to the tip; symbol, ▾

down-cast (-kast', -kāt') *adj.* 1. directed downward 2. very unhappy or discouraged; sad; dejected

★**Down East** [Colloq.] New England, esp. Maine: also *down east* —*down'-east' adj.* —*down'-east'er n.*

down-er (-ər) *n.* [Slang] 1. any depressant or sedative, as a tranquilizer, barbiturate, alcoholic drink, etc. ★2. something depressing; esp., a depressing experience

Down-ey (dou'nē) [after John G. Downey, governor of Calif., 1860–62] city in SW Calif.: suburb of Los Angeles; pop. 83,000

down-fall (daʊn'fɒl') *n.* 1. a) a sudden fall, as from prosperity or power b) the cause of such a fall 2. a sudden, heavy fall, as of snow

down-fall-en (-fɒl'n) *adj.* fallen; ruined

★**down-grade** (-grād') *n.* a downward slope, esp. in a road —*adv., adj.* downhill; downward —*vt.* -grad'ed, -grad'ing

1. to demote to a less skilled job at lower pay 2. to lower in importance, value, esteem, etc. 3. to belittle —on the downgrade losing status, influence, health, etc.; declining

down-haul (-hɒl') *n.* a rope for hauling down a sail

down-heart-ed (-här'tid) *adj.* in low spirits; discouraged; dejected —*down'heart-ed-ly adv.*

down-hill (-hil') *adv.* 1. toward the bottom of a hill 2. to a poorer condition, status, etc. —*adj.* 1. sloping or going downward 2. of or having to do with skiing downhill

★**down-home** (-hɒm') *adj.* [Colloq.] 1. of, from, or associated with a rural, esp. Southern, area 2. having characteristics associated with rural people; simple, warm, direct, etc.

down-i-ness (daʊn'ē nis) *n.* the quality of being downy

Down-ing Street (daʊn'ɪŋ) [after Sir George Downing (1623–84), who owned property there] 1. street in the West End of London, location of some of the principal government offices, including the official residence of the prime minister (No. 10) 2. the British government

down-play (daʊn'plā') *vt.* to play down; minimize

down-pour (daʊn'pɒr') *n.* a heavy rain

★**down-range** (-rāŋ') *adv., adj.* along the course away from the launching site

down-right (-rit') *adv.* [ME. *doun riht*; see DOWN¹ & RIGHT] 1. thoroughly; utterly 2. [Archaic] straight down —*adj.*

1. absolute; thoroughgoing [a downright insult] 2. straightforward; plain; frank 3. [Archaic] going straight downward

★**down-scale** (-skāl') *adj.* designating, of, or for people who are not affluent, are relatively unstylish, etc.

down-shift (-shift') *vi.* to shift the transmission of a motor vehicle to a lower gear or arrangement

down-side (-sid') *adj.* of or involving a downward trend or financial loss, as on an investment

★**down-size** (-siz') *vt.* -sized', -siz'ing to produce smaller models or styles of [to downsize automobiles]

★**down-spout** (-spout') *n.* a vertical pipe for carrying rain water from a roof gutter to ground level

Down's syndrome (daʊnz) [after J. L. H. Down (1828–96), Eng. physician who first described it] same as MONGOLISM: now the preferred term

down-stage (daʊn'stāj') *adv.* toward the front of the stage —*adj.* having to do with the front of the stage

down-stairs (-sterz') *adv.* 1. down the stairs 2. on or to a lower floor —*adj.* situated on a lower floor —*n.* a lower floor or floors

★**down-state** (-stāt') *n.* that part of a State farther to the south —*adj., adv.* in, to, or from downstate

down-stream (-strēm') *adv., adj.* in the direction of the current of a stream

down-swing (-swɪŋ') *n.* 1. the downward part of a swing, as of a golf club 2. a downward trend, as in business

down-throw (-thrō') *n. Geol.* that side of a fault which has moved downward relative to the other side

fruitful-ly *adv.*
it from a furred

iche < *ungein*,
serviceable, akin
1. awkward;
[Archaic] in an

uebec, Canada,
780 sq. mi.
nerous; stingy;
[an ungenerous

E. ongyrdan <
ve the belt or
it
den: see prec.]
ed; not girded

rated: said of
angl] to become

igious; impious
freadful—*adv.*
icked manner
ngodly noisy]

at cannot be
—*SYN.* see

ous or affable;
; unattractive

n.
1. not in
using ungram-
lv.
NAIL + -AL]

guard; unpro-
3. careless;
lv.
< *unguere*, to
anakti, (he)
tment—un-

< L. *unguicu-*
NAIL + -ATE]
hoofs 2. *Bot.*
ws or nails
[L., a NAIL]
ase of certain

oof < *unguis*,
gu-lar *adj.*
< L. *ungula*,
or belonging
is 2. shaped

ne free from

ed or conse-

the hand or

me or attrac-
teous; rude;
le-ly *adv.*

est 1. not
ver with the
and't-ness n.
n-lucky; un-
t suitable or
an-hap'pi-ly

harness or
ight, etc.)

un-health-y (-hel'thē) *adj.* -he-er, -health'est 1. having or showing poor health; sickly; not well 2. harmful to health; unwholesome 3. harmful to morals or character 4. dangerous or risky [an unhealthy situation] —un-health'y-ly *adv.* —un-health'y-ness n.

un-heard (-hard') *adj.* 1. not heard; not perceived by the ear 2. not given a hearing 3. earlier var. of UNHEARD-OF

un-heard-of (-hard'uv') *adj.* 1. not heard of before; unprecedented or unknown 2. unacceptable or outrageous [unheard-of effrontery]

un-helm (-helm') *vt.*, *vi.* [Archaic] to remove the helm or helmet (of)

un-hinge (-hin') *vt.* -hinged', -hinging 1. a) to remove from the hinges b) to remove the hinges from 2. to dislodge or detach 3. to throw (the mind, etc.) into confusion; unbalance or upset

un-his-tor-ic (un'his tōr'ik, -tār'-) *adj.* not historic or historical; specif., *Linguis*, not having a historical basis; accidental, as the *b* in *thumb*; also un'his-tor'i-cal

un-hitch (un'hich') *vt.* 1. to free from a hitch 2. to unfasten; release; detach

un-ho-ly (-hō'lē) *adj.* -li-er, -li-est [ME. < OE. *unhalig* < *un-*, not + *halig*, HOLY] 1. not sacred, hallowed, or consecrated 2. wicked; profane; impious 3. [Colloq.] outrageous; dreadful —un-ho'ly-ness n.

un-hook (-hook') *vt.* 1. to remove or loosen from a hook 2. to undo or unfasten the hook or hooks of —*vi.* to become unhooked

un-hoped-for (-hōpt'fōr') *adj.* not hoped for; unexpected [an un-hoped-for advantage]; also [Now Rare] un-hoped'

un-horse (-hōrs') *vt.* -horsed', -hors'ing 1. to throw (a rider) from a horse 2. to overthrow; upset

un-hu-man (-hyōō'mən, -yōō'-) *adj.* 1. rare var. of: a) INHUMAN b) SUPERHUMAN 2. not human in kind, quality, etc. —un-hu'man-ly *adv.*

un-hur-ried (-hur'ēd) *adj.* not hurried; leisurely; deliberate

u-ni- (yōō'nə, -ni; before a vowel, often -nē) [L. < *unus*, ONE] a combining form meaning having or consisting of one only [unicellular]

U-ni-ate, U-ni-at (yōō'nē at, -at') n. [Russ. *uniyat* < *uniya*, a union < L. *unus*, ONE: so named from union with the Roman Church] a member of any Eastern Christian Church in union with the Roman Catholic Church but with its own rite, custom, etc. —*adj.* of such a church Often regarded as an offensive term

u-ni-ax-i-al (yōō'ni ak'sē əl) *adj.* having a single axis

u-ni-cam-er-al (yōō'nə kam'ər əl) *adj.* [UNI- + CAMERAL] of or having a single legislative chamber

UNICEF (yōō'nə səf') United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

u-ni-cel-lu-lar (yōō'nə səl'yoo lər) *adj.* [UNI- + CELLULAR] having or consisting of a single cell

u-ni-corn (yōō'nə kōrn') n. [ME. *unicorne* < OFr. < L. *unicornis*, one-horned < *unus*, ONE + *cornu*, a HORN] 1. a mythical horse-like animal with a single horn growing from the center of its forehead 2. [*<* a mistranslation of Heb. *re'em*, wild ox] *Bible* a two-horned, ox-like animal: Deut. 33:17

u-ni-cos-tate (yōō'nə kās'tāt) *adj.* *Bot.* having only one main rib: said of a leaf

u-ni-cy-cle (yōō'nə sī'k'l) n. [UNI- + (BI)CYCLE] a trick riding device with only one wheel, which is straddled by the rider, who pushes its pedals

u-ni-di-men-sion-al (yōō'nə də men'shən'l) *adj.* having only a single dimension

u-ni-di-rec-tion-al (-də rek'shən'l, -dī-) *adj.* having, or moving in, only one direction

unidirectional current same as DIRECT CURRENT

u-ni-fi-a-ble (yōō'nə fī'ə b'l) *adj.* that can be unified

u-ni-fi-ca-tion (yōō'nə fī kā'shən) n. the act of unifying or the state of being unified

u-ni-fi-er (yōō'nə fī'ər) n. a person or thing that unifies

u-ni-fi-lar (yōō'nə fī'lər) *adj.* [UNI- + FILAR] of or having only one thread, wire, etc.



UNICORN

u-ni-fol-i-ate (-fō'lē it) *adj.* [UNI- + FOLIATE] 1. bearing only one leaf 2. var. of UNIPOLIOLATE

u-ni-fol-i-o-late (-fō'lē ə lāt', -līt) *adj.* [UNI- + FOLIOLATE] 1. bearing only one leaflet although compound in structure, as a leaf of the orange 2. having leaves of this sort

u-ni-form (yōō'nə fōrm') *adj.* [MFr. *uniforme* < L. *uniformis* < *unus*, ONE + *formis*, -FORM] 1. a) always the same; not varying or changing in form, rate, degree, manner, etc.; constant [a uniform speed] b) identical throughout a state, country, etc. [a uniform minimum wage] 2. a) having the same form, appearance, manner, etc. as others of the same class; conforming to a given standard [a row of uniform houses] b) being or looking the same in all parts; undiversified [a uniform surface] 3. consistent in action, intention, effect, etc. [a uniform policy] —*n.* the official or distinctive clothes or outfit worn by the members of a particular group, as policemen or soldiers, esp. when on duty —*vt.* *1. to clothe or supply with a uniform 2. to make uniform —*SYN.* see STEADY

—uniform with having the same form, appearance, etc. as —u'nī-form'ly *adv.*

★Uniform Code of Military Justice the body of laws governing members of the U.S. armed forces: superseded the Articles of War in 1951

u-ni-formed (-fōrm'd) *adj.* wearing a uniform

u-ni-form-i-tar-i-an (yōō'nə fōr'mə ter'ē ən) *adj.* 1. of or holding the doctrine of uniformitarianism 2. of or adhering to uniformity in something —*n.* a person who adheres to some doctrine of uniformity

u-ni-form-i-tar-i-an-ism (-iz'm) *n.* the doctrine that all geologic changes may be explained by existing physical and chemical processes, as erosion, deposition, volcanic action, etc., that have operated in essentially the same way throughout geologic time

u-ni-form-i-ty (yōō'nə fōr'mə tē) *n.*, *pl.* -ties [ME. *uniformite* < MFr. < L. *uniformitas*] state, quality, or instance of being uniform

u-ni-fy (yōō'nə fī') *vt.*, *vi.* -fied', -fy'ing [MFr. *unifier* < LL. *unificare*: see UNI- & -FY] to combine into one; become or make united; consolidate

u-nij-u-gate (yōō nij'ə gāt'; yōō'nə jōō'gāt, -git) *adj.* [UNI- + JUGATE] *Bot.* having only one pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf

u-ni-lat-er-al (yōō'nə lat'ər əl) *adj.* [ModL. *unilateralis*: see UNI- & LATERAL] 1. of, occurring on, or affecting one side only 2. involving or obligating one only of several persons or parties; done or undertaken by one only; not reciprocal [a unilateral contract] 3. taking into account one side only of an issue, matter, etc.; one-sided 4. showing descent through only one line of the family 5. turned to one side 6. *Biol.* arranged or produced on one side of an axis —u'nī-lat'ər-al-ism *n.* —u'nī-lat'ər-al-ly *adv.*

u-ni-lin-e-ar (-lin'ē ə) *adj.* of or following a single, consistent path of development or progression

u-ni-loc-u-lar (-lāk'yə lər) *adj.* having, or made up of, only one locus, compartment, cell, or chamber

un-im-peach-a-ble (un'im pēch'ə b'l) *adj.* not impeachable; that cannot be doubted, questioned, or discredited; irreproachable —un'im-peach'a-bly *adv.*

un-im-proved (un'im prōōvd') *adj.* 1. not bettered, improved, or developed, as land by planting, building, etc. 2. not used to good advantage 3. not improved in health

un-in-corporat-ed (-in kōr'pə rāt'id) *adj.* not organized as a legal corporation [an unincorporated village]

un-in-hib-it-ed (-in hib'it id) *adj.* without inhibition; esp., free from the usual social or psychological restraints, as in behavior, expression, etc.

un-in-tel-li-gent (-in tel'ə jənt) *adj.* having or showing a lack or deficiency of intelligence —un'in-tel'li-gence *n.* —un'in-tel'li-gent-ly *adv.*

un-in-tel-li-gi-ble (-tel'ij ə b'l) *adj.* not intelligible; that cannot be understood; incomprehensible —un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty *n.* —un'in-tel'li-gi-bly *adv.*

un-in-ten-tion-al (-ten'shən'l) *adj.* not done on purpose —un'in-ten'tion-al-ly *adv.*

un-in-ter-est-ed (un'in trist'id, -in'tər ist-) *adj.* not interested; indifferent —un'in-ter-est-ed-ly *adv.*

un-in-ter-est-ing (-in) *adj.* lacking interest; dull; tedious —un'in-ter-est-ing-ly *adv.*

unhealed
unhealthful
unheated
unheeded
unheeding
unhelpful
unheralded
unheroic
unhesitating
unhewn
unhindered
unhired
unhomogeneous
unhonored
unhostile

unhoused
unhung
unhurt
unhusk
unhygienic
unhyphenated
unidentified
unidiomatic
unilluminated
unillustrated
unimaginable
unimaginably
unimaginative
unimpaired

unimpassioned
unimpeded
unimplemented
unimportance
unimportant
unimposing
unimpregnated
unimpressible
unimpressive
unindemnified
unindulged
unindustrialized
unindustrious
uninfected
uninfested

uninflected
uninfluential
uninformed
uninhabitable
uninitiated
uninjured
uninspiring
uninstructed
uninsurable
uninsured
unintegrated
unintended
unintermittent
uninterpolated
uninterpreted

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil; out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, shen; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; o for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus: * as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. cœur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. * Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

